The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,942.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On TUESDAY, April 3, will be performed,
THE MOUNTAINEERS.
Mr ELLISTON.
Octavian,

On WEDNESDAY, the Favourite COMEDY of
THE HEIR AT LAW.
Mr ELLISTON.
Peter Pangloss,

On THURSDAY will be brought forward,
(Never acted here)
THE IRON CHEST.
Mr ELLISTON.
Sir Edward Mortimer,

Mr KEMBLE hopes, that his having engaged at this period of the year a Performer of such celebrity as Mr Elliston, will be accepted by the Public as a testimony of respect and gratitude. The Patronage with which Mr Kemble has at all times been honoured, but more particularly this Season, demands exertion. He hopes to prove himself not entirely unworthy the favourable protection he has received from the liberal and enlightened audience of Edinburgh. The success of the CASTLE SPECTRE has exceeded his most sanguine expectations, for which Mr K. hopes the Public will accept his sincerest acknowledgments. It must at present be laid aside to make room for Mr Elliston's Engagement, and those Ladies who have boxes for the eleventh night will receive due notice of its representation.

The new Play now performing in London with such great success, called THE STRANGER, will be brought forward as soon as possible.

SCOTCH DISTILLERY.

This day are Published,
and Sold by J. Simpson, Peter Hill, S. Cheyne, and R. Jack,
PRICE SIXPENCE,
OBSERVATIONS
On a PAMPHLET entitled
"ANSWER TO STATE OF FACTS, &c."
Shewing that the Authenticity of the State of Facts is not impaired by the gross misrepresentations contained in the answer.
Sold for A. Brown, Aberdeen—Mundell and Son, Edinburgh—and J. Mundell, College, Glasgow.

As above may be had,
A few remaining copies of
State of Facts relative to the Scotch Distillery—price 1s
Shewing that the Lowland Distiller pays but a mere trifle of duty compared with the Highland Distiller.

ENCYCLOPŒDIA BRITANNICA,
IN EIGHTEEN VOLS QUARTO.

There will be SOLD in *London*, about the end of April, or early in May first, as will be particularly mentioned in a future advertisement, and in printed circular letters to the trade,

THE Whole remaining PROPERTY of this very valuable and desirable Book, in the following Lots:
I.—The whole remaining COMPLETE COPIES of the Book.
II.—The whole remaining BROKE or ODD VOLUMES.
III.—The whole COPPERPLATES from which the Impressions of the Plates have been taken.—And,
IV.—The COPY-RIGHT of the Book.

The Proprietors have offered to it a trade is well aware of their intention. The work it holds in the literary world, and in the esteem of the public, may be gathered from the extent and rapidity of the sales, which are generally known to the trade, and exceed any thing of the kind which has hitherto occurred in any known literary work; and, it may be added, that it is only from particular circumstances which render it necessary to wind up the present concern, that the property is at all to be offered for sale in the above way. The *Copy-right* of the Book includes a great number of original and valuable articles, which have cost the present Proprietors a great deal of money to authors who stand high in public estimation.

It is intended to circulate immediately among the trade the particulars of the property to be disposed of, and the general conditions of the sale—and, in the mean time, further information will be obtained by applying to Mr James Gray, writer, Buccleugh Place, and Mr John Macfarquhar, W. S. and to Mr John Brown, printer in Edinburgh; or to Mr Thomson Bonar, No. 13. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and Mr George Nicol, bookseller to his Majesty, Pall-Mall, London.

Edinburgh, March 26. 1798.

STOCK OF
EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of April curt. betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE SUM of SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Scots of the Capital Stock of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Company against Losses by Fire, of which the premium is paid up, yielding at present an annual dividend of 4l. Sterling.

The purchaser of this stock, can, in terms of the late act of Parliament for removing the Luckenbooths, transfer to any house or other hereditament within the city and liberties of Edinburgh, and thereby insure such house or other hereditament to the amount of the stock; and in place of paying the usual insurance he will be entitled to receive the above dividend of the profits, which are soon likely to be increased, as the Company is in a very thriving situation.

The purchaser will have a right to the benefit of the insurance from Whitsunday next, as the subjects over which the policies at present extend have been sold separately from the insurance. For farther particulars apply to Charles Steuart, W.S

SIR HEW HAMILTON DALRYMPLE's HOUSE,
TO BE SOLD,

THAT Elegant and Commodious HOUSE, with Stables, Coach-house, &c. in Chapel Street, presently possessed by William Grant, Esq. of Congalton.

This house is agreeably situated—has an elegant approach through an avenue, from the west toward Charles Street, and an entry from the back court to Chapel Street, both admitting carriages of every kind.

If not sold before Whitsunday, it will then be let furnished or unfurnished.

For particulars enquire at Mr Brown, at the west entry to the house, or John Buchan, writer to the signet, James's Court, who is empowered to sell or set by private bargain.

INN TO LET.

To be Let for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday first,

THAT Large and Well-known INN, being the principal one in the town of South Queensferry, situated close by the head of the Pier, with the offices belonging thereto; all long possessed by the late David Douglas, and at present by Thomas Fairbairn.

The premisses have been all lately put into a good state of repair, and consists of 12 fire rooms, with a number of convenient presses, &c. one small room, and a good kitchen, with commodious cellars, stables, byres, coach-house, hay-loft, pigeon-house, small garden, draw-well, and every other accommodation necessary to render a house of that magnitude convenient.

For particulars apply to David M'Ritchie, North Queensferry, or Alexander M'Ritchie, confectioner, No. 1. Leith Street, Edinburgh.

FORTUNE's TONTINE PROPRIETORS.

A GENERAL Meeting of Fortune's Tontine Proprietors is to be held in the Tontine Tavern, Prince's Street, on Monday the 9th of April, at two o'clock afternoon.

DR CHAPMAN

HEREBY intimates, That he withdrew from the Copartnery of ALEXANDER CHAPMAN and CO. upon the 30th day of July 1796.

It is requested that all persons indebted to the Concern will make payment to John Watson, Merchant Street, who will discharge all debts due by the Company.

Edin. March 31. 1798.

SALE OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHS
AT DUNDEE.

That upon Monday the 16th April instant, there will be SOLD, by public roup, within the Trades-hall of Dundee,

A Large Quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, of Fashionable Colours, lately imported from Huddersfield;—Also some SWANDOWNS.

The goods will be put up in such lots as purchasers may incline. And credit will be given for all above 5l. upon security being granted.

The roup will begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold off.

Any person wishing to see the goods previous to the sale, may apply to John Ogilvie, writer, Dundee.

Dundee, 2d April. 1798.

GRASS PARKS OF TULLOCH, ROSS-SHIRE.
TO BE LET,

By public roup at Tulloch, on Friday the 25th of May 1798, to Martinmas next,

THE WHOLE PARKS on that farm, which are well watered and sheltered, and produce excellent pasture for horses and cattle. The roup to begin at twelve o'clock——at same time will be sold a few Milch Cows, of the Fifeshire breed.

Roger, a beautiful bay horse, will cover mares at Kinnairdy, at 12s. per mare—money to be paid at the stable door.

GRASS PARKS TO LET,
AND
CATTLE, HORSES, AND IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY FOR SALE.

To be Let at Pennycuick, in the county of Edinburgh, on Friday the 6th of April next, at 11 o'clock,

SUNDRY FIELDS of OLD GRASS for grazing, from the day of set till the 1st day of December next. These fields are properly divided, fully sheltered with planting, and well supplied with water.

At same time will be exposed to sale,

A considerable quantity of Hay, several Cattle of different ages, some of which are fat—sundry Work Horses and Young Horses—a four-wheeled Waggon—some Carts, Ploughs, and other Implements of Husbandry.

A FARM TO LET, AND FARM STOCKING, &c.
TO BE DISPOSED OF.

To be LET for 19½ or 19 years, and entered to at Whitsunday or Martinmas next,

THE FARM of EASTFIELD, part of the Estate of Newhall, lying in the parish of Crail, and county of Fife, consisting of 125½ acres of excellent soil, almost all arable, highly improved, beautifully situated, and completely inclosed and subdivided by sufficiently fencible stone dykes, with grown up hedges.

This Farm lies within one mile of the thriving village of Kingsbarns, two miles of the sea port and royal burgh of Crail, and within six miles of the city of St Andrew's; is bounded on the west by the great [illegible] from Anstruther and Crail to St Andrew's and Dundee; and on the east by the German Ocean, upon the shores of which, belonging to the farm, there is abundance of growing and thrown in kelp; and lime and iron stone are found.

There is a neat Farm Steading and Pigeon-house on the premises; and as the present tenant gives up the possession merely because his residence and principal concerns lie in another county, the incoming tenant, if he chuses, may on very reasonable terms, have a great part of the last, and all this year's Crop, with the draught horses, labouring utensils, and whole other stocking on the farm.

The grieve will shew the farm, crop, and stocking, and offers may be made to John Masson writer, Castle-Street, Edinburgh. Those not accepted of to be concealed, if desired.

VILLA OF ST CATHARINE's TO LET.
TO LET,

THE HOUSE, LAWN, GARDEN, and POLICY of St CATHARINE's, three miles from Edinburgh, parish of Libberton, on the road to Roslin, with Coach-house, Stable, and Hay-loft, Poultry-house and Green, Wash-house, and Drying-green, Byre, and Pigeon-house above it; with Milk-house, Cellar, and other conveniencies.

The Lawn is 7 acres good old grais, and the Policy is fully 8 acres, with an Ice-house. The Walks and Shrubbery are in good order, and the Garden is above one acre three quarters, with a Hot Wall 200 feet, and Hot House 50 feet in length, filled with Peaches, Nectarines, and Grapes, which produce large crops. The Garden walls are covered with Fruit Trees of all sorts, and there is a small Orchard at the head of the Garden; there is also a Porter's Lodge at the gate. In short, this is one of the most elegant, pleasant, and agreeable Villas in the country, and will be let for one year, or more, as parties can agree.—Entry at Whitsunday first.

Apply to Thomas Walker, merchant, Bernard Street, Leith, or Gilbert Elliot, servant at the farm, as to further particulars.

Not to be repeated.

SPILSBURY's DROPS.

To Mrs SPILSBURY, Soho Square.

MADAM,

IT is with great gratitude and thankfulness I announce to you, that I have been cured of an inveterate Scurvey by the use of your excellent Drops, after having been afflicted 13 years, and despairing of ever being able to find any relief, as all the means I had used proved ineffectual. When I first commenced taking your invaluable medicine, I could scarce get my living; but after I had taken only one bottle, I found a considerable alteration, which encouraged me to persevere; and, by the blessing of God, I am now restored to perfect health,

Your most humble servant,
August 16. 1797. JOHN COLE,
No. 4. Brother's Buildings, Queen Anne Street, East.

I believe the relation given by Mr Cole of his cure to be strictly true. *George Cuffons*, No. 115, Wardour Street, Soho

The Drops are sold at the Dispensary in Soho Square—and
Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, } South Bridge, Edinburgh,
Mr KELTIE, Perfumer, New Town Edinburgh.
Are appointed Wholesale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be supplied on the same terms as at the Dispensary, Soho Square.

These DROPS may also be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

Mr John Buchanan, jun. Sun Fire Office, Glasgow.	
J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glasgow	Messr. Morison & Son, Perth
A. Barry, Paisley	Mr Thomson, Aberdeen
Maclelan, Greenock	Mr Dickson, druggist, and
M'Intosh, Inglis & Wilson,	Mr Inglis, Dumfries
Invernes—Tho. Cave, Banff	Walker & Hodson, Newcastle
John Allan, Dundee	Mr Jollie, Carlisle
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso	Mr James Paton, and
Mr Dick, Surgeon, Dundee	Mr P. Craigie, Montrose.
Mr Anderson, Stirling	Mr Dempster, Cupar Fife.
	Mr Millar, druggist, Perth
	Mr Gray, mercht. Hawick

FOREIGN WHEAT FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public auction, at Mrs Birkhalls Coffee-house, Leith, on Tuesday the 10th current, at one o'clock afternoon,

ABOUT 1200 Bolls of WHEAT, imported from Riga in the Phœnix, Captain Marston, and lofted in Leith under the King's Keys.

The wheat is of a good quality, and may be seen by applying to WM. GRINLY, Broker, Leith.

LINTSEED.
NOTICE TO DEALERS AND BUYERS.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edin. March 26, 1798.

THE COMMISSIONERS and TRUSTEES for FISHERIES, MANUFACTURES, and IMPROVEMENTS in SCOTLAND, think it proper to give this public notice to the IMPORTERS of or DEALERS in LINTSEED, that if they sell or expose to sale any Lintseed that is bad, damnified, or not thoroughly cleaned—or shall mix Lintseed of a former year with what is imported in a subsequent year—or shall mix different parcels of Lintseed together—or if they shall sell it under a false denomination, either as to its age or the country where it grew—all such seed, or the price thereof, is liable as the law to be forfeited, besides that the proprietor or vender is also liable to a penalty. And the officers employed by the Trustees are authorised and particularly directed to look after and attend to this, and may, with their assistants, enter into any warehouse, or any other place where they shall have reason to think Lintseed is kept, for the purpose of inspecting and securing the same, if it is thought liable to forfeiture.

It will also be observed, that the law enacts, That every person who shall sell and deliver to any buyer ten pecks, or any larger quantity of Lintseed, without delivering along with it a certificate, subscribed by him the seller, expressing "the "quantity and price of the seed, and particularly the port from "whence the same was imported, the name of the country "where it grew, and the year of its growth:" such person is liable for this omission alone, to forfeit a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than fifty Shillings Sterling, for every hogshead of such seed, and so proportionably for a less quantity. The intention of requiring a certificate in these terms to be delivered, is, That if the seller should have been guilty of a fraud (such as selling seed of a different growth or age from what is expressed in the certificate) he may thereby be the more easily convicted thereof. No buyer, therefore, should accept of Lintseed, in any quantity, without receiving a certificate in the foresaid terms, subscribed by the seller. *

The Trustees further consider it to be proper to acquaint the buyers of Lintseed, That they have the best information from persons of skill, who have made careful and repeated experiments by sowing different kinds of Lintseed, that the seed produced in *Courland*, or what is imported from *Liebau*, *Memel*, or *Konigsberg*, or from the *Carolinas*, and *Southern Provinces in America*, is reckoned unfit for sowing in this country; and that although some of those seeds have a promising appearance, and even when sown spring up well at first, yet, in general, they are found to yield very short, thin, and unprofitable crops; and that the only *Foreign* seed which, from experience, can be safely recommended, is the Dutch, Riga, and the Philadelphia seed, and that which is produced in the provinces northward of Philadelphia

By Order of the Trustees,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

* *The laws which relate to Lintseed particularly are the acts 13th Geo. I. and 24th Geo. II.*

A VILLA
IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April curt. at two o'clock afternoon,

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS of [illegible], with the Office houses, Garden, &c. pleasantly situated upon the lands of Trinity Mains, within two measured miles of the city of Edinburgh, one mile of Leith, and a few minutes walk of the Frith of Forth, and consequently very convenient for seabathing.

The House, which commands very extensive views, and is surrounded with a lawn and shrubbery, consists of a dining-room, a drawing-room, a parlour, four bed-rooms, with a dressing-room to each, an oval room 25 by 18 feet, in the attic storey; a kitchen, a laundry, a servants hall, cellars, and other conveniencies.

The office-houses consist of a barn, two stables, a byre, hay lofts, apartments for servants, and sundry other conveniencies.

The garden contains about an acre of ground, the north side whereof is fenced with a wall 15 feet high, covered with fruit trees of the best kinds and qualities.

The grounds are divided into five small inclosures all walled in, and the premisses are plentifully supplied with water from several pump-wells and ponds which have have been dug in different parts of the grounds, as also from a rivulet which forms the south boundary thereof.

For further particulars, apply to Harry Davidson, writer to the signet, No. 11. South Hanover Street, or to George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS IN MULL,
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Lands, Woods, Grazings, and Fishings of PENNYGAIL, GLENLIDDLE, CARSAIG, FINACHY, and FEORLINE, lying in the parish of Kilfinichan, Island of Mull, and county of Argyll.

For particulars, apply to John Masson, writer, Castle Street, Edinburgh, who has the title-deeds, and powers to make a sale.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE, &c.

On Wednesday the 25th of April 1798, between the hours of six and seven in the evening, will be exposed to public Sale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

PART of the LANDS and ESTATE of AIRTHREY, lying within two miles of Stirling, containing 1695 acres 3 roods 11 falls Scots measure, or thereby, the present yearly rent of which, after all deduction, is 1161l. 3s. 11d. 8-12ths Sterling.

It is unnecessary to describe the particulars of this valuable estate, they have been formerly advertised, and are very generally known. It may with truth be observed, that a more beautiful has not been exposed to sale these many years. The new Mansion, Offices, and Garden are extremely elegant and commodious, and the singular beauty of the Great Park around the house, it is supposed, is not equalled, certainly not exceeded, in Scotland.

At the same time will be exposed, in two separate lots, the following Lands, lying contiguous to Airthrey, viz.

I.—The FARM of CORNTOWN, consisting of 29 acres 2 roods and 20 falls, or thereby, the present yearly rent of which, after all deductions, is 53l. 6s. 11d. 2-12th Sterling.

II.—The FARM of BLACKDUB, consisting of about 44 acres 2 roods and 17 falls, the yearly rent of which, after all deduction, is 71l. 9d. 9-12ths Sterling.

A rental and plan of the above lands, and a plan of the mansion-house, may be seen in the hands of Robert Haldane, Esq. the proprietor, at his house, No. 33. George Street, Edinburgh. The articles of sale, a copy of the rentals of the different lots, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Mr Duncan, W. S.

N. B.—Sundry parcels of land formerly advertised to be sold along with Airthrey, are not now to be sold.

DEBTS TO BE SOLD.

To be exposed to public roup within John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 25th April 1798, betwixt one and [illegible] afternoon—

SUNDRY DEBTS, due to the estate of George [illegible] of Leaston, deceased, by William Inglis, late [illegible] mark, now farmer and brewer at Carti[illegible] be [illegible] five shillings in the pound of the p[illegible] rest exceeds the principal considerably.

The conditions of the roup are to be [illegible] W. S. St James' Square, where proposals will be received.

A SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED.

THE SCHOOL MASTER of the parish of Fodderty having lately resigned his office, the Heritors and Minister have appointed the fourth Wednesday of April next for the election of a successor, who must be qualified to teach those branches of education usually taught in country schools, and of unexceptionable moral character. The emoluments and salary usually amount to 25l. a-year, with a house and garden.

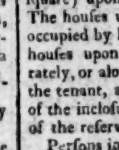
Candidates may apply to the Rev. D. Mackenzie, minister of the parish, by Dingwall.

COLLIERS WANTED.

STEADY Workmen will find immediate employment at DYSART COALWORKS, either at Horse or Beavers, where beside making good wages paid weekly, each receives an annual premium of five guineas and upwards, and a bounty of twenty shillings over and above.

None need come forward that are under engagement to other works, and application to be made to William M'Lean at Dysart Coal Office.

Dysart, March 20. 1798.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Smack,
HAZARD,
ALEXANDER CRICHTON Master,
Will take in goods this to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, when she will sail direct.

Union Shipping Company's Office, }
LEITH, 2d April 1798. }

AT DENOVAN BLEACHFIELD,
BY FALKIRK, 1798.

MRS COLVIN has laid down Cloth, and Bleaches at the following prices, (per yard) viz.

All plain Linen wrought in a

900 reed, or under, at	2½d	1500 and 1600, at	4 d.
1000, 1100, and 1200,	3 d.	1700, and all above,	5 d.
1300 and 1400,	3½.		

All kinds of figured Linen, Tweels, Cambrics, Cottons, &c. in the most approved way, and upon reasonable terms.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

James Thomson, bell hanger, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh. Munro Rose, grocer, Dunfermline; Miss Allison Shankly, merchant, Kirkliston; Elias Johnstone, jun. weaver, Queensferry; Mrs Richard Grindlay, merchant, Borrowstounness; James Watson, weaver, Linlithgow; John Gourlay and Charles Alexander, merchants, and Archibald Pea, weaver, Falkirk; Archibald Stewart, merchant, foot of the Broad Street, Stirling; Mr Walter M'Culloch, St Ninians; Mrs Frame, merchant, Kirkgate, Alloa: Mr William Ewing, sen. Bogle's Callender, Mr Thomas Colvin, merchant, and Mr Duncan M'Callum, jun. opposite the weigh-house, Glasgow; William Lang, merchant, Kirkintulloch; William Livingstone, merchant, Kilsyth; James Watson, merchant, Cumbernauld; Alexander Easton, mason, Carronshore; Thomas Mitchell, cooper, Lauriston; and at the Bleachfield—at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B.—Cloth bleached and prepared for printing at this field expeditiously, and in the best manner.

KINCARDINESHIRE.
FARM TO LET.

For such number of years as may be agreed on, by private bargain,

THE MAINS of BRIDGETON, with CRAIGHILL of BRIDGETON, and SEABANK, lying within the parish of Ecclesgreig, and shire of Kincardine.

These Lands are nearly all inclosed with stone-dikes, or ditch and hedge.—The soil is remarkably good and in high condition, having for years been under improved cultivation, and producing crops of wheat, barley, and other grain, equal both in quantity and quality to any within the county. The Lands are bounded by the post-road upon the south-east, about seven miles from Montrose, and six from Bervie, nearly a mile from the sea-shore, and the same distance from a working limequarry. The Farm Offices (stone and slated, and forming a square) upon the Mains, are most substantial and commodious. The houses upon Craighill (formerly a separate small farm) are occupied by labourers, and there is a convenient set of good houses upon Seabank.—The Seabank may be let either separately, or along with the Mains and Craighill, as agreeable to the tenant, and if he incline more land, he may also have some of the inclosures betwixt the post-road and the sea, being part of the reserved farm adjoining to the house of Bridgeton.

Persons intending to offer, will be informed as to measurements and other particulars, by applying to Patrick Orr of Bridgeton, by Montrose.

LANDS & SUPERIORITY IN KINCARDINESHIRE.

To be SOLD, within the house of John Tweedale, vintner in Montrose, on Saturday the 28th April 1798, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of HALLGREEN, comprehending the Mains and Manorplace of Hallgreen, Sillyflat, Musselpool, Grievesdale, Dendawdrum, Tongues of Dendawdrum, and four ninths of the Mill and Mill Lands of Inverbervie, in the parish thereof, and county of Kincardine, with the Salmon Fishing in the river of Bervie, and Salmon and White Fishings in the Sea, Right of Commonty, and other Privileges belonging to the estate.—Also, the Superiority of the lands of Kinghornie and Wateryetts.

The lands are situated in the immediate vicinity of the royal burgh of Inverbervie, and of the sea ports of Bervie and Gourdon, where coals and lime are imported; and there is always a ready market for the produce of the estate.

This estate contains 385 Scotch acres. The present rent is 449l. 6s. 8d. money, 34 bolls bear, and 8 bolls 2 firlots meal. But as the tenants are bound to cultivate their farms according to the best mode of husbandry, and have lately improved some muir grounds, considerable rises may be depended on at the expiry of the present leases in 1805 and 1806.

The lands afford a freehold qualification.

With this estate will be included a lease of a farm adjoining, whereof there are 64 years to run. When the present sublease expires in 1806, an additional rent of at least 60l. will be obtained.

ALSO,

The SUPERIORITY of part of the Lands of ELSICK, affording a freehold qualification, and yielding 2l. 13s. 4d. Sterling of feu duty.

For particulars, enquire at Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet; Alexander Crombie, advocate, Aberdeen; or Provost Hudson, Bervie, who will shew the rental, and give such information as may be wanted.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN,
AND A HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th May next, at one o'clock afternoon,

I.—THE LANDS of WESTER BLANCE, extending to Six Husband Lands or thereby, lying within the parish of Salton, and lordship and barony of Yester, holding feu of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty. The lands are said to measure about 175 acres. They lie about three miles to the south-west of Haddington, are in the immediate neighbourhood of coal and lime, and have advantage of good roads to every quarter. The purchaser will get access to the natural possession at the separation of the ensuing crop from the ground.

II.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth storey of the stone tenement entering within the head of Cant's Close, and fronting the High Street, Edinburgh, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, presently possessed by Mr Robert Kerr, haberdasher, at the yearly rent of 10l. Sterling.

The articles of roup are in the hands of Mr Taylor, W. S. [illegible], or to John Robertson, accomptant, application may be made for further particulars, or with respect to a private

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 28.

SWISS.

The Earl of CARLISLE said, whatever might be the event of the ſtruggle in which the Swiſs were now engaged by the magnanimous and gallant conduct which they had maintained in reſiſting an unprovoked attack by the French Republic, they had done more than any other nation, England excepted, to put a ſtop to the torrent of French power and French principles which threatened to deſolate Europe. The empty praiſe of their Lordſhips, or of the other Houſe of Parliament, might be unavailing to ſupport them in the ſtruggle in which they were involved; yet to know that they had been honoured by the approbation of a Britiſh Parliament; to know that their generous defence of their independence had called forth the admiration of all Britain, ought to be ſome conſolation to them in the worſt fortunes to which they might be doomed. He hoped, therefore, that ſomething would be ſuggeſted either now or on ſome other occaſion, to enable the Houſe regularly to expreſs the ſentiments which they entertained. He had no motion to make upon the ſubject at preſent; he only ſtated for the conſideration of their conſciences that in what he had ſaid he had only anticipated the feelings of every man in the Houſe.

Lord GRENVILLE ſaid, if there were any regular mode of laying the ſubject before the Houſe, no doubt could be entertained of the opinion they would pronounce. Perhaps, however, an opportunity might occur, in communications on the ſubject of the relations maintained with other countries in which this ſentiment might be expreſſed. If any thing could add fortitude to the Swiſs in their preſent arduous conteſt, it would be to know that the ſympathy of every thing generous and liberal, of all who prized the bleſſings of freedom and independence, went with them in their exertions which they made. This ſubject came peculiarly home to Engliſhmen, becauſe they ſaw the Swiſs like themſelves ſtruggling in a cauſe for their liberties and their independence, for every thing which could be dear to individuals and to nations.

There being no queſtion before the Houſe, the converſation ended.

DIVORCE.

The order of the day being read,

The LORD CHANCELLOR roſe to ſubmit a few obſervations to their Lordſhips' conſideration on the ſubject of the reſolutions he, on a former day had had the honour of laying on their table, and would that night propoſe to be adopted by the Houſe. He briefly recapitulated the points in the reſolutions which have for their object to regulate and determine the mode in future to be practiſed in conducting acts for divorce. Evidence is to be given by the parties at their Lordſhips bar, where they are to be examined if their Lordſhips think fit. Copies of the proceedings which may take place in Doctor's Commons are alſo to be required by their Lordſhips; and in general the ſpirit of the reſolutions is, to prevent the colluſion of parties, and bring forward every circumſtance of evidence that may be connected with the caſe. He concluded with moving that the reſolutions be agreed to.

The Biſhop of ROCHESTER approved of the reſolutions, and augured from them the moſt ſalutary reforms in the morals of the community.

Lord RADNOR approved of the reſolutions in general, but conſidered that one of them, which required the perſonal attendance of parties to give evidence at their Lordſhips' Bar, liable to occaſion much inconvenience and injury to individuals.

Lord SYDNEY and ſome others followed on the ſame ſide, and agreed in opinion with the Noble Lord who had juſt ſat down.

The LORD CHANCELLOR obſerved, that there was no queſtion of making thoſe regulations a law; their Lordſhips could not make them ſuch. They merely meant to be a regulation of their own proceedings, and to form a ſtanding order of the Houſe; and if in any caſe it ſhould be deemed expedient to diſpenſe with that order, it was competent for any Noble Lord to make a motion to that effect, after having given two days notice of ſuch his intention. This explanation would, he truſted, remove the objections that had by ſome Noble Lords been urged againſt the regulations.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then proceeded to read the regulations, and they were afterwards agreed to without any alteration.—Adjourned.

MARCH 29.

ADAIR *v.* GARLIES, MAITLAND, AND OTHERS.

Counſel were heard at ſome length on this appeal (which was from one of the courts below). After which their Lordſhips affirmed the decree.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 29.

SHIP-OWNERS.

Mr HENRY LASCELLES moved, that the ſecond reading of the bill for the relief of owners and maſters of ſhips, which was ordered to be read on the 4th of April, be poſtponed to the 16th.

ALIENS.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL brought up a bill to explain and amend the Alien Act of the 23d Geo. III.

By the proviſion of this new bill, no alien is to reſide in this country who is unprovided with a licence—to obtain this licence, it is neceſſary that aliens ſhould give in an account of their names, age, rank, and occupation—no perſon to entertain an alien without examining into his licence—the forgery of a licence to be a felony—no alien to leave this country without a paſsport, &c.

The bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr DUNDAS roſe to acquaint the Houſe, that, in conſequence of ſuggeſtions which had been made to him by the perſons moſt intereſted in this bill, he thought it right to propoſe the delay of a day, in going into the Committee. Already he had, he hoped, fully ſhewn how deſirous he was that the meaſure ſhould be underſtood generally, and it was becauſe he had indulged this wiſh, that he moved for the printing of the bill the day it was brought in. Thus muſt gentlemen have had early means of giving the meaſure that conſideration which its importance demanded. With reſpect to the motion which ſtood for to-morrow (Mr Wilberforce on the ſlave trade), he had no doubt but the Hon. Gentleman who was to bring it forward would yield to the urgency and importance of the preſent meaſure, and conſent to delay it till ſome early day in the next week.

Mr WILBERFORCE obſerved, that nothing but the importance of the preſent meaſure could have induced him to agree to the delay required by his Right Hon. Friend. He ſhould therefore propoſe Tueſday next to bring on his motion, but would certainly not poſtpone it to a more diſtant period.

REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.

Mr PITT ſaid, he ſhould on Monday ſubmit to the Houſe certain propoſitions on a ſubject of great importance—the redemption of the land tax. It was not, however, his intention to do more on that day than merely propoſing certain reſolutions, the printing of which he ſhould at the ſame time move for, and, in order that Gentlemen might have time fully to conſider a meaſure ſo new and important, he ſhould propoſe going into a Committee on Wedneſday; thus muſt the report neceſſarily be taken into conſideration on Thurſday, it being the laſt day before the receſs.

London.

MARCH 30.

Wedneſday, at the Levee, was preſented to the King, Lord Eglintoune, from Scotland, by Sir A. Macdonald.

Yeſterday the Queen held a drawing-room; the female preſentations were Lady Elphinſton and her three daughters, by the Marchioneſs of Bute.

On Wedneſday laſt came on the annual election of Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, when an oppoſition was ſtarted againſt Sir John Sinclair, by a nomination of Lord Somerville, one of the ſixteen Scotch Peers.—A ballot ſucceeded, and at the cloſe, the numbers ſtood,

For Lord Somerville,	13
Sir John Sinclair,	12

Majority in favour of Lord Somerville——1

whereupon his Lordſhip was declared by Arthur Young, Eſq. the Secretary, to be duly elected.

There is a paper handing about in the higher circles, by which they are entering into a ſolemn engagement for the better obſervance of the Sabbath. It conſiſts of ſix articles of ſelf-denial, of the following tenor:

That they neither ſhall give nor partake of hot dinners upon the Sabbath.

That they neither ſhall give nor attend routes, aſſemblies, or concerts upon the Sabbath.

That they ſhall neither ride out nor travel on horſeback nor in carriages upon the Sabbath.

That they ſhall exert themſelves to ſuppreſs all manner of employment and wordly buſineſs upon the Sabbath.

That their ſervants ſhall not be ſuffered to go abroad on the Sabbath.

That they ſhall, with their houſeholds, begin and conclude the day with ſolemn prayer to the Almighty, and attend divine ſervice at leaſt twice in the courſe of the Sabbath.

This paper, which is now in circulation, has received the ſignatures of a great number of the Dignitaries of the Church, and a Committee is formed for deviſing the beſt means of making the religious obſervance of the Lord's Day general throughout the empire. Many propoſitions have been made towards this moſt ſerious end; the firſt of which, as it would obviouſly ſtrike every obſerver of the manners of the lower claſſes, is to ſhut up all the public-houſes, inns, and taverns throughout the kingdom; and ſecondly, to paſs a bill for the tripling or quadrupling of all turnpikes on that ſolemn day, ſo as to make Sunday-jaunting too dear for the pockets of the people. Many other ſuggeſtions have been made; in which, however, all the learned Prelates are not agreed.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

This morning arrived a mail from Liſbon, brought to Falmouth by the Adolphus packet, Captain Creaſe, after a paſſage of 23 days. By this mail we learn that Earl St Vincent with his fleet had returned to Liſbon, where it was currently reported that the French troops were marching through Spain, to attack Portugal. All the Portugueze troops were therefore on their way to the frontiers, and the Engliſh merchants, it is added, in conſequence of this intelligence were preparing to leave Liſbon.

Yeſterday advices were received by Government of the general ſtate of prepartion in ſome of the ports of France for the expedition againſt England. Within the laſt fortnight, the preparations, both naval and military, are become more viſible, and appear in ſome places in a great degree of forwardneſs.

The following is an extract of a letter received from an officer belonging to the ſquadron of Sir Richard Strachan, off the mouth of the Seine:

Off Havre, March 25.

"There are four frigates and five corvettes in this port, the former of which and one of the latter are ready for ſea. We boarded a neutral veſſel yeſterday, which informed us that moſt of the effective ſeamen at Havre were ſent two days before overland to Breſt, preparations are making for ſome immediate expedition. There are a great many flat-bottomed boats at Havre, that carry two heavy guns each, one in the bow, and the other in the ſtern. Twenty-two of them are now lying in the inner road, and when we ſtand in, we occaſionally ſee the ſoldiers exerciſed in rowing and ſailing them. They are lugger-rigged, have from 30 to 40 oars, and carry from 70 to 80 men. We can count 14 more building upon the beach, which have been run up in a few days. All the veſſels with which we have hitherto ſpoken agree in their accounts that it is the intention of the enemy to complete 100 of theſe boats.—It is now underſtood, from every intelligence that can be collected, that a general attack is intended by way of feint againſt England, in order to favour a real expedition againſt Ireland."

By the ſame advices we underſtand that the preparations in the port of Breſt have been renewed with great vigour; nine ſail of the line appear to be ready for ſea, beſides 13 frigates.

A few more ſtraggling ſhips from Jamaica are ſtated to have come in; but no mention is yet made of the arrival of the body of the fleet.

The Channel fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, will be completely equipped in the courſe of a few days; it is not intended, however, that it ſhould put to ſea till the equinox is paſt, that it may be ready to oppoſe the enemy's force, in a manner becoming the maritime flag of England.

Admiral Sir Horatio Nelſon has received the command of a ſquadron deſtined on an enterpriſe of peculiar importance, to which the gallantry of his nature is particularly adapted; every Britiſh heart muſt join us in the wiſh, that its ſucceſs may add to his well-earned laurels.

Lord Spencer has written a letter to the gentlemen at Lloyds, acquainting them, that he had ordered two frigates to ſea, for the purpoſe of looking after the ſcattered ſhips of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, and affording ſuch as they may fall in with every poſſible protection.

Poſt Captains of the navy, to whom the command of the Sea Fencibles has been entruſted by the Board of Admiralty, viz.

Capt. Popham,	Capt. Elias Harvey,
—— G. Berkley,	—— T. Hamilton,
—— Walter Locke,	—— W. Edge.

And, ſubordinately, ſix maſters commanders are employed under them.—The plan was propoſed by Captain Popham.

The ſhips which Mr Meſtears has contracted to build for the Eaſt India Company are to go ſix voyages.—Mr Meſtears is ſaid to have refuſed 10,000l. for his contract with the Company.

Letters from Jerſey and Guernſey ſtate, that accounts had been received there of certain French troops having refuſed to embark in the expedition againſt England till their arrears were paid.

Auguſtus Newman, *alias* Mollitor, a French emigrant, who was ordered to leave this kingdom about three years ſince, under the alien act, was brought before Mr Juſtice Ford, by Mr Higgins, one of the treaſury meſſengers and charged with having returned to England contrary to law. Mr Ford conceiving the charge made out, committed the priſoner for trial at the next Old Bailey Seſſions. Should a conviction take place, he will be tranſported for life. This is the firſt charge of the kind that has been preferred under the alien act.

The benefit given on Thurſday by the Opera-houſe to the ſubſcription at the Bank produced nearly 1000l.

An unfortunate old man, dreſſed in a threadbare coat of black velvet, worſted ſtockings, and black pantaloons, was lately ſeen at Paris walking about the ſtreets with three labels ſewed to his back, breaſt, and hat, with the following inſcriptions:—"I poſſeſs an annuity of ten thouſand livres."—"I am not paid."—"I demand ſupport, and am eighty years old." Such wandering caricatures bear witneſs of French *juſtice*.

The *wigs* of the ladies are to be all blown into oblivion by the firſt *warm breeze* of the approaching ſpring.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

A BILL

To enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the defence and ſecurity of the realm; and for indemnifying perſons who may ſuffer in their property by ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe.

Whereas it is expedient that his Majeſty ſhould be enabled to exerciſe, in the moſt effectual manner, the powers by law veſted in him for preventing and repelling an invaſion of this kingdom by his Majeſty's enemies; and that for ſuch purpoſe, proviſions ſhould be made to enforce prompt obedience to ſuch orders as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to iſſue for procuring the information neceſſary to the effectual exerciſe of ſuch powers, upon any emergency; and for applying, in the moſt expeditious manner, and with the greateſt effect, the voluntary ſervices of his loyal ſubjects for the defence of the kingdom; and alſo to enable his Majeſty to procure ground, which may be wanted for erecting batteries, beacons, and other works, which may be deemed neceſſary for the public ſervice; and alſo to provide for the indemnity (in certain caſes) of perſons who may ſuffer in their property by meaſures which may be taken for the defence and ſecurity of the country, and annoyance of the enemy.

Be it enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the Lieutenants of the ſeveral counties, ridings, and places within that part of Great Britain called England, and of the ſeveral counties, ſtewartries, cities, and places of that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and their Deputy Lieutenants, or ſuch of them as his Majeſty ſhall direct, and the Deputy Lieutenants acting as Lieutenants under the laws now in force, ſhall reſpectively, in obedience and conformity to ſuch orders as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to iſſue for that purpoſe, procure returns of the numbers of men reſiding within the ſeveral counties, ridings, ſtewartries, and places aforeſaid, who ſhall be of the age of years, and under the age of years (excepting Clergymen of the churches of England and Scotland, licenſed Teachers of diſſenting congregations, the great Officers of State, his Majeſty's Judges, and perſons actually ſerving in the army, navy, or militia); with their reſpective names, degrees, ſtations in life, buſineſs, and employment, diſtinguiſhing which of them are by reaſon of infirmity incapable of active ſervice, or are entitled to any exemption from ſervice, with the ground for ſuch exemption, and which of them are engaged in any volunteer corps, and what corps, and which of them are willing to engage themſelves, in caſe of an invaſion of this kingdom, or imminent danger thereof, to be armed, arrayed, trained, and exerciſed for the defence of the kingdom, and upon what terms; and which of them are willing to engage in caſes of emergency, either gratuitouſly or for hire, as drivers of carriages, of horſes, or drivers of waggons, carts, or cattle, or as poineers or other labourers for any works or labour which may be neceſſary for the public ſervice; and alſo diſtinguiſhing all aliens and Quakers, and with ſuch other particulars as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to require, and as may beſt enable his Majeſty, and the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, or ſuch of them as ſhall be commiſſioned for ſuch purpoſes, and his Majeſty's General Officers in their reſpective diſtricts, and other perſons acting under his Majeſty's authority, to judge in what manner ſuch volunteers reſpectively, and ſuch other men fit for ſervice in caſe of neceſſity, can be moſt advantageouſly employed for the defence and ſecurity of the kingdom, or for any purpoſes relative thereto, which emergencies may require; and alſo to procure returns of the numbers of males under the age of years, and above the age of years, and of all other males not included in the other returns herein before mentioned, and of the numbers of females reſiding within the ſeveral counties, ridings, ſtewartries, cities, and places aforeſaid; and which of ſuch males and females, by reaſon of infancy, age, or infirmity, or for other cauſe, may probably be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger; and alſo for procuring returns of all waggons, carts, horſes, and other cattle and ſheep, and of all hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, and of all mills and ovens, and all other matters and things which may be uſeful to an enemy, or for the public ſervice, within the ſaid counties, ridings, ſtewartries, cities, and places reſpectively; and which of ſuch waggons, carts, and horſes, the owners thereof are willing to furniſh in caſe of emergency, for the public ſervice, either gratuitouſly or for hire, and with what number of drivers and other neceſſary attendance, and upon what terms and conditions, and of all ſuch other particulars as his Majeſty ſhall require, for the purpoſe of enabling his Majeſty, and the perſons acting under his Majeſty's authority, to give ſuch orders as may be neceſſary for the removal, in caſe of danger, of ſuch perſons as ſhall be incapable of removing themſelves, and for the removal of all waggons, carts, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, matters, and things aforeſaid, or for the employment thereof in his Majeſty's ſervice, or otherwiſe, as the exigency of the caſe ſhall require, and generally to give ſuch directions touching ſuch matters reſpectively, as may be deemed moſt likely to defeat the views of the enemy, and moſt advantageous to the public ſervice.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and require, from time to time, as his Majeſty ſhall ſee occaſion, the Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants acting as Lieutenants aforeſaid, to appoint proper officers to be ready for arraying, training, exerciſing, and commanding ſuch men as ſhall be willing to engage themſelves to be armed, trained, and exerciſed as aforeſaid; and alſo proper perſons, to be in like manner ready in caſe of need, for ſuperintending and directing the execution of the ſeveral other duties which may be neceſſary to be done for the ſeveral purpoſes herein before mentioned; and officers and other perſons to be appointed in ſuch numbers, and under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to order and direct; and ſuch Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants acting as Lieutenants as aforeſaid, firſt ſignifying to his Majeſty the names and ranks of all officers ſo to be appointed, and the purpoſes for which they are ſo to be appointed, and pointing ſuch officers only, as his Majeſty ſhall, either ſpecially or by general orders for that purpoſe, approve.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, by order in Council, to authoriſe and require the ſaid Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants aforeſaid to hold general ſubdiviſion meetings, within their reſpective counties, ridings, ſtewartries, cities, and places, as his Majeſty ſhall think fit, and as ſhall be neceſſary for the execution of this act; and to require, for ſuch purpoſes, the attendance of the clerks of the ſeveral general meetings and ſubdiviſion meetings of Lieutenancy, within their reſpective counties, ridings, ſtewartries, cities, and places, and of all other perſons whoſe aſſiſtance ſhall be neceſſary for carrying into execution this act, in ſuch and the like manner, and with the ſame powers and authorities, as by the ſeveral acts now in force concerning the militia forces of this kingdom is provided, with reſpect to ſuch militia forces, ſo far as the proviſions in ſuch acts reſpectively are applicable to the purpoſes of this act.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Lieutenants, and their Deputy-Lieutenants, and the Deputy-Lieutenants acting as Lieutenants as aforeſaid, and all Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, Tythingmen, Headboroughs, and other Officers, for the purpoſes of this act, have the like powers and authorities to do, within their reſpective counties, ridings, ſtewartries, cities, and places reſpectively, all ſuch acts, matters, and things as ſhall be required by his Majeſty to be done by them reſpectively, in the execution of this act, as they reſpectively have to do the ſeveral acts, matters, and things by law required to be done by them reſpectively, by any act now in force concerning the militia forces of this kingdom.

And be it further enacted, That all Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables, and other Officers, and all other perſons, ſhall obey ſuch orders as they ſhall reſpectively receive under the authority of this act, and the ſeveral proviſions herein contained; and that all perſons guilty of any diſobedience to ſuch orders, ſhall and may be puniſhed in the ſame manner herein aftermentioned.

And be it further enacted, that the Lieutenants or Deputy Lieutenants of the ſeveral counties, ridings, ſtewartries, cities, and places aforeſaid, within ſuch time as they ſhall be required by his Majeſty ſo to do, ſhall iſſue warrants to the ſeveral conſtables, tythingmen, headboroughs or other officers, of every pariſh or place within the ſeveral counties, ridings, ſtewartries, cities, and places aforeſaid to cauſe returns to be prepared and made touching the ſeveral purpoſes aforeſaid, or any of them, as his Majeſty ſhall direct, for their reſpective pariſhes and places, and to cauſe true copies of ſuch their reſpective returns to be publicly affixed, in ſuch manner, and in ſuch places, and for ſuch time before ſuch returns reſpectively ſhall be made, as his Majeſty ſhall direct; and ſuch conſtables, tythingmen, headroughs, and other officers, ſhall make ſuch returns ſeverally and reſpectively to the ſaid Deputy Lieutenants at their reſpective ſubdiviſion meetings, according to the warrants which ſhall be iſſued for ſuch purpoſes, and ſhall verify the ſame upon oath before ſuch Deputy Lieutenants.

And be it further enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, in caſe of actual invaſion of this kingdom, or if his Majeſty ſhall ſee ſpecial cauſe to apprehend that ſuch invaſion will be actually attempted by the enemy, to authoriſe and empower the ſaid Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, or any of them, in any emergency, and on the requiſition of ſuch General Officers commanding within the diſtrict reſpectively, or of ſuch other perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſpecially empower to make ſuch requiſition, to give all ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of any waggons, carts, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flower, or proviſions of any kind, or any other things which may be of advantage to the enemy, or uſeful for the public ſervice, and to take the ſame if neceſſary, for the public ſervice; and alſo to give ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of the inhabitants of any houſe, hamler, diſtrict, or place, or any of them, and eſpecially ſuch as by reaſon of infancy, age, or infirmity, or other cauſe, ſhall be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger; and alſo to deſtroy, in caſe of neceſſity, any waggons, carts, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, proviſions of any kind, or any thing which may be of advantage to an enemy; and to take away the ſtones from any mill, or otherwiſe to diſable the ſame; and to remove or deſtroy any blackſmith's forge or utenſils, and the utenſils of all other artificers, or any other things which may be uſeful to the enemy, or which it may be neceſſary or advantageous to remove or deſtroy for the public ſervice, and generally to do and act in the premiſſes as the public ſervice and exigencies of particular caſes ſhall require.

And be it further enacted, that if the commanding officer of any corps or company of volunteers, who ſhall be appointed under the authority of this act, or who has been or ſhall be appointed under the authority of the ſaid act of the thirty-ſeventh year of his Majeſty's reign, ſhall return any perſon or perſons as ſerving in ſuch corps or company for the purpoſe of receiving any pay, who ſhall not actually have appeared and done duty as a volunteer or volunteers, according to ſuch return; or if any ſuch officer ſhall make any falſe return of ſuch corps or company, with intent to defraud his Majeſty, every ſuch officer on conviction of ſuch offence before any Juſtice of the Peace for the county, riding, ſtewartry, city, or place where the offence ſhall be committed, on the corpsor company at the time of ſuch conviction ſhall happen to be, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods, in the manner herein before directed with reſpect to the penalty before impoſed, and for want of ſufficient diſtreſs, ſuch Juſtice is hereby required to commit ſuch offender to the common gaol of the county, riding, or place where ſuch conviction ſhall be had, for any time not exceeding

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty to authorize any general officer or officers, or other perſon or perſons commiſſioned for ſuch purpoſe, to ſurvey and mark out any piece of ground wanted for the public ſervice, and to treat and agree with the owner or owners thereof, or any perſon or perſons having any intereſt therein, for the purchaſe or hire thereof, or for the uſe thereof, for any purpoſe of defence, or other purpoſe which the exigence of the ſervice ſhall require; and in caſe the owner or owners of any ſuch ground, or any perſon or perſons having any intereſt therein, ſhall refuſe or decline to enter into contract touching the ſame, or ſhall be unable to do ſo by reaſon of infancy, coverture, or other diſability, it ſhall be lawful for the perſon or perſons authoriſed by his Majeſty to require or the Juſtices of the Peace, or Deputy Lieutenants for the county, riding, ſtewartry, city, or place where ſuch piece of ground ſhall be, to put his Majeſty's officers into immediate poſſeſſion of ſuch piece of ground, which ſuch Juſtices or Deputy Lieutenants ſhall accordingly do, and ſhall for that purpoſe iſſue their warrant under their hands and ſeals, commanding poſſeſſion to be ſo delivered, and ſhall alſo iſſue their warrants to ſummon a Jury to aſcertain the value of ſuch piece of ground, and the compenſation which ought to be made for the ſame to the ſeveral perſons intereſted therein, and to whom the ſame ought to be paid, the verdict of which Jury ſhall be recorded by the Juſtices or Deputy Lieutenants, and certified by them to the Receivers General of the Land-tax of the county, riding, ſtewartry, city, or place where ſuch lands ſhall lie; which Receiver General ſhall, out of any money in his hands, pay the compenſation to ſuch perſon or perſons, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch purpoſes, as by ſuch verdict ſhall be directed:—Provided always, That no ſuch piece of ground ſhall be ſo taken for the public ſervice without the conſent of the owner or owners thereof, unleſs the neceſſity for the ſame ſhall be firſt certified by the Lord Lieutenant, or of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, riding, ſtewartry, city, or place, in which ſuch land ſhall lie, or unleſs the enemy ſhall have actually invaded the kingdom at the time when ſuch piece of ground ſhall be ſo taken.

And be it further enacted, That when it ſhall be neceſſary to take, for the public ſervice, remove, or deſtroy any waggons, carts, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or other proviſions; or any other articles whatſoever, or to deſtroy or injure any houſe, mill, or other building, or any place of manufacture, or any matter or thing of value, under the directions aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty to appoint perſons to enquire of the value of ſuch articles, and the compenſation which ought to be made for the ſame, by way of purchaſe or hire, or recompence for damage or otherwiſe,

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 2.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 30.

Mr Wm. Dundas brought up a bill for incorporating the Commissioners for erecting Light Houses in Scotland. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on this day fortnight.

Gen. Walpole expressed his surprise that in consequence of his having agreed to put off his motion respecting the Maroons for one day, advantage had been taken of his absence, and every day of the week so pre-occupied, that he could not bring it on till after the recess. He gave notice however, that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not bring up the report on the land tax on Thursday, he should expect to have that day left open for his motion.

Mr Pitt observed that all he had stated was, that he supposed the Hon. Gentleman's motion was not very pressing, as it had been frequently deferred by himself before.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Attorney General gave notice, that on Wednesday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent newspapers and other publications of that kind from being printed and published under fictitious names, or the names of persons who had no property or concern with them.

LAND TAX.

Mr Pitt gave notice, that on Monday next he would move the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the land tax, in which he would move the propositions he alluded to yesterday.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the motion of Mr Dundas the House resolved into a Committee on the bill for the defence of the country, Mr Douglas in the Chair.

Mr Dundas observed, that considerable alterations had been made in the bill, in consequence of the suggestions of several gentlemen; that as it was intended that the service should be entirely voluntary, there was no occasion for any exceptions being enumerated, these which were in the printed bill, he would therefore propose to be struck out. The blank of the age of the persons who were to serve was, on Mr Dundas's motion, filled up with the words "*fifteen* and under *sixty*."

Mr Tierney said he could not allow the first clause to pass without making some remarks upon it. As the service was to be voluntary, he wished no improper distinctions to be made; but by the bill it appeared that those who did not offer to serve would be placed in an invidous situation. There might be a great number of family reasons which would render it inconvenient for many persons to be called out, under the provisions of this bill, who might, notwithstanding, be as sincerely disposed to serve their country as any who heard him. —But if the Lord Lieutenant of every county was to publish a list of all the persons who were willing to serve, and another of all those who were not willing, such publications would have a very mischievous effect. If it was necessary to make distinctions at all, it could only be of the disaffected, but under this bill, those whose refusal might arise from domestic reasons only, would be placed in the same invidious situation as those who were hostile to the Government. He had no other objection to the bill than this.

Mr Hobhouse gave the bill his most cordial support, though there were parts of some clauses to which he objected, particularly to those which in any degree tended to render the service any other than voluntary.

Mr Dundas was perfectly of opinion that the bill would be the more salutary in proportion as the service was rendered voluntary. He wished it to rest entirely upon the zeal of the country. It was necessary that returns should be made to the Lord Lieutenant, in order that the number of persons willing to serve might be known, and also the description of the service they chused to engage for. He would agree, however, to strike out that part of the clause which required the names and descriptions of the persons not willing to serve to be returned.

Mr Tierney then said, that he understood the names of the persons who were not willing to serve were not to be published, and that those who did agree to serve were not to be posted up upon church doors, &c.

Mr Pitt signified his assent to this.

After some farther conversation the first clause was amended and agreed to.

Some discussion, but of inferior importance, took place upon the other clauses, after which the House was resumed and adjourned.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

The mail due on Wednesday arrived this day about two o'clock.

Letters from Rastadt of the date of the 15th of March state, that the French Ministers have returned an answer to the note of the deputation of the Empire; by which the latter consents to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The French Ministers among other things in the answer, require the principal of secularization to be acknowledged, to provide indemnification. It is now believed the negociations will be protracted a considerable time, as the question of indemnification will be found in every case to involve many difficulties.

STRASBOURG, MARCH 14.

The remainder of the Bernese army, which has retreated to the lake of Thun, is, is said, so surrounded by the French that it will be obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

The Swiss, if we may trust to the most intelligent men, who have travelled among them, wanted a Reform as little any the people in Europe. Mr Coxe, a very intelligent writer, has observed of them, that there was no country in which happiness and content more universally prevailed. Whether the Government was aristocratical, democratical, or mixed, a general spirit of liberty pervaded and actuated the several Constitutions; so that even the oligarchical states (which of all others are usually the most tyrannical) were here peculiarly mild; and the property of the subject was securely guarded against every kind of violation.

The heads of the bill for regulating the forces of the country in case of an invasion, will be found in the preceding columns of this paper. Several alterations, however, have been made on them by the Committee of the House of Commons, on the 30th ult. which will be found in the report transmitted by our London correspondent.

Mr William Anderson is appointed Postmaster of Stirling, by the Postmaster-General, in the room of Miss Glass, who has resigned.

It is with pleasure we mention, that Madame Rosignoli's Ball on Tuesday evening last, went off with great *eclat*, and gave much pleasure to a crowded audience—it was remarked, that the young Misses danced not so much in the stile of the *Opera*, as with all the elegance and simplicity of genteel life. The Duke de Berri and many of the French *Noblesse* were present, and gave strong proofs of their approbation by reiterated plaudits.

DUBLIN, March 24.

A few days since, a farmer coming from the county of Carlow to Dublin, was stopped by a band of assassins, near Newcastle, when he was most inhumanly murdered, and his body cut absolutely to pieces.

Yesterday, whilst the Court was sitting at Naas, at Mr Bradley's house, at no great distance, was broke open by villains with blackened faces, and robbed of its arms.

CORK, March 24.

This evening the Sheriffs of the city, accompanied by a military guard, went to the printing-office of the Harp of Erin, and carried away all the printing materials—as also a great quantity of the papers which had been printed and ready for publication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT LIMERICK, IRELAND.

	per ann.	L.
Lant. Hill,	—	100 0 0
Thomas and Robert Maunsell,	—	500 0 0
Dennis and James Lyons,	—	150 0 0
Bishop of Limerick,	—	300 0 0
Rev. John Hoare,	—	50 0 0
George Maunsell, Collector,	—	113 15 0
Bishop of Killaloe,	—	200 0 0
Stephen Roche, John,	—	100 0 0
Governor Etre Massey,	—	113 15 0
William Maunsell, Archdeacon,	—	50 0 0
William Maunsell, L. L. D.	—	50 0 0
Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick,	—	30 0 0
Charles Johnstone,	—	40 0 0
Anthony Lefroy,	L. 22 15 0	
Ann Lefroy,	11 7 6	
Eleven sons and daughters of Anthony Lefroy, at 10 guin. each,	125 2 6	— 159 5 0
Pierce Mahony,	—	30 0 0
William Norris,	—	50 0 0
Anglin and M'Call,		300 0 0
Christopher Knight,		100 0 0
Sober Hall,		50 0 0
John Howly,		50 0 0

Shipping Intelligence.

The Albion, M'Lean, for Tobago, goods, sailed from the Clyde, the 29th ult.

The Iris, Woxoold, from Christians, deals, arrived at Grangemouth, the 30th ult.

Yesterday, the Baltic fleet sailed from Leith Roads, with a fair wind, under convoy of his Majesty's armed ship Good Design.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Passed Upwards,

March 18. Hunter, Simpson, from Leith for Dantzic, ballast.
Duke of Athol, Dryfdale, from Bo-ness for the Baltic, do.
Duchess of York, Halkett, from ditto for ditto, do.
Robert and Ann, Halkett, from Torry for Memel, do.
Hope, Anderson, from Dundee for ditto, do.
Mary, Taylor, from Leith for ditto, do.
Fortitude, Harrow, from Wemyss for Copenhagen, coals.
Olive Branch, Taap, from Leith for Pillau, ballast.
Cato, Baxter, from Wemyss for Copenhagen and Dantzic.
Venus, Smith, from Dysart for ditto, coals.
Henry, Beveridge, from Kirkcaldy for ditto, do.
Ceres, Mackie, from ditto for ditto, do.
Venus, Primrose, from ditto for the Baltic, ballast.
Britannia, Billet, from E. Wemyss for Copenhagen, coals.
Carboneer, Balfour, from Dysart for ditto, do.
Hercules, Hall, from Inverkeithing for ditto, do.
Adventure, Gillespie, from ditto for Memel, ballast.
Three Friends, Birnie, from Montrose for Dantzic, do.
Renown, Deas, from Wemyss for the Baltic, do.
20. Nancy, Kennan, from Kincardine for Copenhagen, coals.

The May of Anstruther, Captain Charles Johnston, for Dantzic, in ballast, was run down in the North Sea on the night of the 15th inst. by a large vessel bound to the westward. They with great difficulty saved their lives in the boat, and were afterwards picked up by the Elizabeth of Bo-ness, Captain Robb.

On Sunday, the 11th instant, arrived the Inspector, with the trade from Leith. Captain Lock, after arriving in the Sound, behaved in a very unwarrantable manner in impressing hands from several of the ships under his convoy, three of which remain in the roads with a fair wind, viz. the Cato of Wemyss, Baxter, Venus of Dysart, Smith, and Three Friends of Montrose, Birnie, being so weakened that they cannot get their anchors, or proceed with safety on their voyage; and although application has been made by the Consul for the relief of the men, yet Captain Lock persists in keeping them. The Captains have protested, and applied to the Minister at Copenhagen for redress; if that does not succeed, application must be make to the Danish Admiralty, upon the principle of infringing the neutrality of the Sound, a circumstance that does no credit to an officer of the British navy.

Elsinore, March 26. 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

March 6. Edinburgh Packet, Ablin, of and for New York, from Leith, goods.
11 Sarah, Thomson, of and from Newcastle, for Davis' Streights, whale fishing.
Everetta, Boswell, of and from Do. Do.
12 Thomas, Irvine, of Stromness, from Sunderland
13 Brothers, Wylie, of and for Greenock, from Dundee, ballast.
Peggy, Morrison, of and for Do. from Bergen, deals.
15 Brothers, Marshall, of and from Hull, for Davis's Streights, whale fishing.
Sarah and Elizabeth, Hewitt, Do. Do. Do.
Elizabeth, Father, Do. Do. Do.
Lyne, Banks, Do. Do. Do.
North-Briton, Mugg, Do. Do. Do.
London, Edmund, Do. Do. Do.
Mellish, Stavers, London Do. Do.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

March 31. Endeavour, Tod, from Perth, goods.
Janet, Barber, from Montrose, grain.
April 2. Volunteer, Rattray, from Anstruther, goods.
Ann, Ross, from Glasgow, do.
Bamborough Castle, Sanders, from Dundee, do.
Five sloops with coals.

—CLEARED OUT—

Two Brothers, Milne, for Montrose, goods.
Kelso Packet, Watson, for London, goods.
Wind S. W.—Moderate.

LONDON

—CLEARED OUTWARDS—

March 29.
Perth—Active, George White
Bo'ness—Turin Galley, ———
Aberdeen—Fame, James Hogg

CANONGATE KILWINNING LODGE.

The Monthly Meeting of this Lodge falls upon Thursday the 5th current, but owing to certain circumstances it is put off till Thursday following, when it is hoped there will be a numerous assemblage of the Brethren, this being the *last* meeting for the season.

LLOYD'S LIST, March 30.

The Dryads, Luke, from Virginia, to Liverpool, has been found in lat. 38. long. 68. dismasted, and without any person on board.

The Henry, Teat, from Jamaica, to Liverpool, was taken the 2d of January, and is carried into the Havannah.

The Gosport, Critchell, from Oporto, to Bristol, was captured the 6th February, by a Spanish privateer of 12 guns, and carried into Vigo.

The Comet, from Martinico, is carried into Rochefort. The Providence, (a Dane) from Dublin, is carried into Barcelona, by La Fourmi privateer of Marseilles. The Lydia, under American colours, is carried into Brest, by the Patriot French privateer. The Jeune Catherine is carried into Ostend.

The Thames, Rymer, from Cork, to Limerick, is totally lost in Bally Shannon Bay. Crew saved.

The Haabet, Danish Galliot, with Port wine and fruit, for Guernsey, is reported to be taken by the Pegase privateer of Nantes, and carried into Audierne.

WINDS AT DEAL.

March 27. N. E.—28. W.—29. N.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7—Hamburgh, 1.—Lisbon, 1.
Due—Ireland, 1—Hamburgh 0.

—STOCKS.—

Bank Stock	———	India Stock	———
3 *per cent. con.*	50⅝ 50	*Long Ann.*	———
4 *per cent.*	———	*Short*	———
5 *per cent. Ann.*	73¼ ¾	*Lot. Tick.*	———

This day (March 30.) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 50⅝ ——— 3 *per cent. red.* ———

EXCHANGES, LONDON ON

Hamburgh	37	8	2½ U	*Dublin*	9
Lisbon	66			*Bank-money*	—
Oporto	66				

—BIRTH—

Tuesday, the Countess of Derby (late Miss Farren) was delivered of a still born child, at her house in Grosvenor-square.

LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

Upset Price reduced.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 15th May next, at six o'clock afternoon,

ONE HALF of the Fourth Part of the TOWN and LANDS of DALQUICH, lying in the parish of Orwell, and shire of Kinross.

For particulars apply to Mr Robert Stark, writer in Cupar Fife; or Mr Graeme, Nicolson's Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. The purchaser may be accommodated with the other half of the above Lands, the proprietor being willing to sell at an adequate price.

SALE OF LANDS,

COUNTIES OF WIGTON AND DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th day of May next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS IN LOTS,

Lot I.

THE Lands and Estate of BALSARROCH, lying within the Parish of Kirkcolm, and shire of Wigton, consisting of 530 acres or thereabouts, of which a very considerable part is arable, and the whole capable of great improvement, the means whereof may be easily procured at a port in the neighbourhood.

The present rent is only 246l.—One of the farms is out of lease; the leases of other three small farms expire at Whitsunday 1799, and the others at Whitsunday 1806, when a considerable rise may be expected; the Lands are inclosed and subdivided, they hold feu of a subject for payment of 10s. of feu duty—The stipend payable to the minister is 3l. 7s. this very nearly exhausts the teinds which are valued at 3l. 16s. and to which the proprietor has right; the Lands are rated in the Cess Books at 10l. Scots valuation, so that the whole public burdens amount to a very small sum. The upset price will be 6 5001. sterling, being very little more than 26 years purchase.

Lot II.

The SUPERIORITY of the Houses and Piece of Ground attached thereto belonging to the heirs of John M'Kenzie, Hugh Aitken, Mr John Agnew, surgeon, John Kennedy, butcher, and Miss Elizabeth M'Coats, with a feu-duty of 3s. 4d. arising therefrom. To be put up at 5l.

Lot III.

One sixth part or share of the Lands, called SEVEN ACRES, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dumfries, and of that large Tenement of Houses and Garden in the kirkgate of Dumfries, all of which belonged to the deceased Robert Corsan, Esq. of Meiklemot. The Lands are divided into different inclosures; they are beautifully situated upon the banks of the Nith, within a few minutes walk of the town.

The Garden adjoining to the House is large, and may be feued to advantage for building upon. This Lot will be put up at 150l.

James M'Readie one of the tenants, will shew the estate of Balsarroch, and those wishing to be informed of farther particulars, and to see the articles of sale and titles, may apply to Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS,

IN THE COUNTIES OF AYR AND ARGYLE.

And of Houses in the Burgh of Kilmarnock,

To be Sold by Public Roup—The time and places of sale to be inserted in a future advertisement.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS and HOUSES, which belonged in property in whole or in part to the late William Paterson, of Kaimshill, writer in Kilmarnock, in the lots after mentioned.

Lot I—The just and equal half of the LANDS and ESTATE of ASHFIELD or Largnahuntheon and Craddenfs, with the two-merk land of Drynick or Drynock, four-merk land of Daltoc or Auchilibrain, the island called Island Lown or Ellantown, and other islands belonging to the estate (excepting the pendicle called Darrochnachimhurrie) all lying within the Lordship and Parish of North Knapdale, and Shire of Argyle.

These Lands lying contiguous, are situated on the west coast of Argyleshire, and on the east side of the arm of the sea called Lochsween, within five miles of the Crinan Canal. The arable ground, which is of considerable extent, is of good quality, and the hill, which is very extensive, stretching back about three miles from the shore, affords excellent pasture equally adapted for sheep and black cattle. The shores, which extend about three miles alongst Lochsween, produce considerable quantities of sea ware fit for kelp or manure. There is a good mansion house on the lands of Ashfield, and the farm houses, march dikes, and subdivisions are in good order.

At present the lands are let to substantial tenants, on leases current for seven years from Whitsunday next. The nett rent, after deducting public burdens, is about 173l. but on the expiry of the present leases, a very considerable rise may be expected.

Besides a very extensive natural wood, which is fit for cutting, there are on the estate several thriving and well inclosed plantations of fir and other timber, about nine years old

The woods being situated on the coast, may be transported to a market at very little expence.

The lands abound with black and red game, and roes are to be found in the woods—In Lochsween there are abundance of all kinds of sea fish, and several oyster banks.

Lot II—The just and equal half of that LARGE TENEMENT, or Dwelling-house, lying in the town of Greenock, which belonged to the deceased John Campbell of Ashfield, with the several Pieces of Ground, and whole other heritable property lying in the said town, which belonged to the said John Campbell.

The upset prices of these two lots will be afterwards mentioned.

Lot III—The LANDS of HILLHOUSE, and MOSSIDE and WHITEHILLOCH, with the tiends, lying in the parish of Riccarton, and shire of Ayr. These lands hold of the Prince, are of a brown loam and clay soil, and consist, according to a measurement made by William Crawfurd, of about 117 acres, of which Whitehilloch contains about twenty acres. It is full of marle, and at the expence of 20l. may be made the best land in the farm.

The lands of Hillhouse are let for nineteen years from Martinmas 1789, at 74l. of rent. Mossside, and Westmost part of Whitehilloch, are at present possessed by John Merry, without a tack, at 35l. per annum, but will let from 25s. to 30s. per acre upon a nineteen years lease. The whole of this lot lies in the immediate neighbourhood of a lime quarry, at which lime for manure may be got at a small expence. The proprietor has a right to the teinds. The public burdens are small, and the whole will be put up at the upset price of 3402l. 8s. 4d.

Lot IV.—The LANDS of LOCHEND and RIGHEAD, and SORN MILN, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the parish of Galston and shire of Ayr. These lands hold blench of a subject superior. They contain about 210 acres, are of a good clay soil, well inclosed and subdivided, and abound with lime of a superior quality. They are at present out of lease, but would let on a lease at from 22s. to 25s. per acre.—There is no stipend payable out of the lands, and the other public burdens are not great. The upset price of this lot will be 4500l.

Lot V.—That FORE HOUSE on the east side of the New Street of Kilmarnock, leading to the Green, belonging to the late Mr Paterson, and now or lately possessed by John Thomson and William Allan. The rent of this house is 8l. 10s. subject to the expence of repairs, and the upset price will be 70l.

Lot VI—The SHOPS or BOOTHS and LOFT at Bridge or Bridgend of Kilmarnock, now or lately possessed by Nathaniel Hodge. The yearly worth of these shops is about 2l. subject to the expence of repairs, and about 1s. 5d. of feu-duty, and the upset price will be 12l.

Lot VII.—The HOUSES and YARDS in BACKSIDE or Smiddyrow of Kilmarnock, possessed by John Macmillan and James Auld. The yearly rent of these subjects is 16l. 10s. subject to the expence of repairs, and 1l. 17s. 7d. 8-12ths of feu-duty, and the upset price will be 126l. 5s. 7d. Sterling.

Lot VIII.—A FEU-DUTY of 7l. yearly, payable by James Crooks, and certain other members of the Seceding Congregation of Kilmarnock, to the late Mr Paterson. The upset price of this lot will be 140l.

Lot IX.—Certain other FEU-DUTIES, payable to Mr Paterson, amounting to 11l. 8d. yearly, at the upset price of 11l. 13s. 4d.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to John Campbell, tenant in Ashfield, or Alexander Campbell, woodkeeper, who will shew the Argyleshire property; and to William Parker, Esq. banker in Kilmarnock, or Mr William Brown, writer there, who will give directions for shewing the lands in Ayrshire, and houses in Kilmarnock; and for other information as to the lands of Lochend and Righead, application may be made to John Hunter, clerk to the signet; and as to the whole, to Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 26.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The Earl of MOIRA (obſerving a Noble Lord to whom he alluded on a former evening in his place), roſe in purſuance of what he had then ſaid. But previouſly he would obſerve, that he had voluntarily abſtained from attending the Houſe on Thurſday laſt: Though he might generally agree with the Noble Duke who brought forward a propoſition that night, as to the ſource of the calamities in which the country was involved, yet on particular points he might feel a difference of opinion.

He had been in Ireland for the expreſs purpoſe of aſcertaining thoſe facts which he had formerly detailed, of bringing forward the ſubject in a place where thoſe who heard him, from their local ſituation, muſt be ſuppoſed to be the moſt competent judges.—He offered his documents, and was ready, if permitted, to bring forward the deponents to the bar of that Houſe to ſubſtantiate them.—After all this trouble—after coming forward in that decided manner, and ſolemnly pledging himſelf as to the reſult, he did not expect that the facts he had advanced would be called in doubt in the manner they lately appeared to be in their Lordſhips Houſe.—He begged that Noble Lords would do him the juſtice to recollect what it was he had aſſerted on a former occaſion—He had aſſerted, that in Ireland, the lights were ordered to be extinguiſhed at a certain hour; and that ſuch order was enforced with ſeverity—this he had exemplified in a particular inſtance, and he might have ſtated many others; he had aſſerted, that tortures were uſed to procure confeſſions, or rather, to extort charges from the ſufferers, againſt other perſons; that houſes had been burned wantonly in numberleſs inſtances—theſe facts he had alſo aſſerted in Ireland, in a place where they might be contradicted with effect; and he had at leaſt one hundred affidavits ready to produce in proof, and the deponents in waiting for purpoſes of illuſtration.

Latterly, however, and in the preſent exaſperated ſtate of the public mind in that country, he had rather wiſhed to abſtain from further agitation of the ſubject; this (we underſtood the Noble Lord to ſay) was his motive for not coming forward as far as that part of the ſubject applied, on a late debate. Neither was it his intention at that moment to enter into the details of the ſubject, except compelled by the anſwer of the Noble Marquis to do ſo in his own vindication, in reply.—He intended to put the documents he had referred to, into the hands of the Noble Lord on the woolſack, where they might remain as vouchers for the truth of his ſtatements. At the ſame time, he wiſhed to have this material point impreſſed on their Lordſhips minds, namely, in the preſent ſtate of the public paſſions, the impropriety of any Peers coming forward on looſe and doubtful grounds to queſtion the veracity of another Lord's ſtatements, after he had ſolemnly pledged his perſonal credit on the truth of them.—He concluded by repeating that he underſtood a Noble Peer then near him, had thrown out ſome obſervations tending to controvert what he had ſolemnly aſſerted, and in ſuch a way, it appearud as if he had it in his power completely to refute it. He had been of courſe obliged to notice this on the earlieſt opportunity, but deſiſted from going farther into the ſubject until he ſaw him in his place; being then preſent, he thought it incumbent upon that Noble Lord to come forward and ſpeak explicitly upon the ſubject.

The Earl of HILLSBOROUGH (Marquis of DOWNSHIRE in Ireland), feeling himſelf called upon, roſe—He avowed his readineſs to meet the Noble Earl fully upon the ſubject in queſtion; and would ſtake his credit upon the iſſue of the diſcuſſion; he would then repeat the tenor of what he advanced on a former night; which in the firſt inſtance was, that whatever caſual exceſſes might have been committed by the army in Ireland, they were never performed by the order of Government, nor did the latter afford its ſanction to them in any ſhape whatever. The Noble Earl (who deſervedly ſtood high in his opinion, as well as in that of the Public), muſt know from perſonal experience, the difficulty of controuling the exceſſes of an army in all its operations; and the extreme unfairneſs of criminating or making its commanders reſponſible for every one of thoſe. His Lordſhip had been honourably employed in America during the laſt war, and he muſt recollect what was then the language of Oppoſition, and of the Oppoſition Prints, even of his own conduct and of the army he commanded.—Was the army accuſed, in the way he alluded to, no doubt groundleſly, with commiſſion of exceſſes and the infliction of cruelties?—Could the Noble Earl forget the language of the then Oppoſition reſpecting the execution of an American field officer (Colonel Haynes)?—Theſe recollections would bring to his Lordſhip's mind what might be ſaid (and without foundation) of the operations of an army, and the conduct of its commanders. He felt himſelf called upon in a late debate, to come forward, as he had done, by a Noble Lord's aſking with earneſtneſs, Could any Noble Lord lay his hand upon his heart and ſay, that he thought coercive meaſures neceſſary in the preſent ſituation of Ireland? He felt himſelf then called upon, and aſſerted moſt ſincerely in the affirmative—the ſituation of that country he knew to be unhappily ſuch as to render meaſures rather of a coercive nature neceſſary: he repaired purpoſely to that kingdom to aſcertain the fact, to be convinced from perſonal experience; he reſided more than nine months in a part of the country which was in the greateſt ſtate of diſturbance. He had aſſiſted in endeavouring to quell them. He acknowledged, and would never heſitate to acknowledge, that he was one of the firſt who ſtrongly recommended the Government of Ireland to proclaim the county of Down, and the beneficial conſequences of the meaſure were immediately felt. He was always one of the firſt to oppoſe the principles and proceedings of the United Iriſhmen. His Lordſhip ſpoke of their pretext of Parliamentary Reform with a mixture of indignation and ridicule. He never knew (ſo we underſtood his Lordſhip) any ſenſible enlightened man, and of reſpectability, of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, with whom he had converſed, wiſh for what is called "Catholic Emancipation," nor any perſon of any other deſcription, ſo gifted—an advocate for what was underſtood by "Radical Reform." The Noble Lord had ſpoken of the Curfew, as if it was generally enforced throughout the kingdom of Ireland. That was not the caſe. The meaſure was confined to particular diſtricts. The proclamations were not, as it had been ſaid, to ſubject particular parts of the country to tyranny and diſgrace!—No—they were to protect his Majeſty's liege ſubjects in their perſons and properties, and were intended as the means of reſcuing Ireland from being a province of France. The port of Belfaſt, which was the ſoul of the commerce of the north, inſtead of declining in its commerce in that very great and almoſt deſtructive degree, as deſcribed by the Noble Earl, had fallen comparatively, very little ſhort of its produce in the moſt proſperous years. Taking its Cuſtoms and Exciſe together (we underſtood the Noble Marquis to ſtate) that the fall from the higheſt to the loweſt year of produce, was no more than from 101,000l. to 70,000l. Belfaſt and Cork were the only ports that ſuffered a defalcation in their cuſtoms; but, on the other hand, the produce of the Cuſtoms in the ports of Dublin, Limerick, Newry, and Waterford, had conſiderably increaſed. The tonnage of the ſhipping employed by the country had increaſed from the year 1790 to 1797, upwards of 70,000 tons. So much in refutation of the Noble Earl's deſcription of the trade of Ireland. Recurring to the main ſubject, his Lordſhip continued, he agreed that the miſbehaviour of the military was greater than any wellwiſher to both countries could be inclined to approve. But he was convinced that ſuch conduct had not the approbation nor the countenance of Government. He had aſſiſted that reſpectable officer General Lake, in many of his operations in the north; and, a man of greater honour, coolneſs, or intrepidity, nor a ſteadier officer, did he ever know. That General was perfectly well acquainted not only with every part of the north of Ireland, but with the wiſhes and temper of its inhabitants, and his meaſures were uniformly dictated by thoſe conſiderations. His Lordſhip diſcanted upon the arduous ſituations in which ſoldiers were frequently placed—they were but men, they had their paſſions and feelings, they were alive to the diſtinctions of country, and felt for the honour of their Sovereign. Some parts of the conduct of certain corps, in another point of view, he muſt ever regret, in ſuffering themſelves to be ſupinely practiſed on. It appeared, that money had been given, and their minds miſled by pamphlets, handbills, and the like. The Noble Earl might talk of affidavits—for one affidavit of the diſcripton of theſe alluded to by him, *he* could produce *twenty* of the miſbehaviour of the people of Ireland. He had been himſelf frequently the object of their unprovoked outrage, and he inſtanced the caſe of a man who was clearly convicted of conſpiring againſt his life. This perſon had been adjudged to tranſportation. He had in numberleſs inſtances received threatening letters; as to what might have been directed againſt himſelf, he expected it from ſuch perſons, as one who dared to come forward and aſſiſt Government in its efforts to protect the lives and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects in that country.

The Earl of MOIRA in reply obſerved, that with reſpect to the Noble Lord's explanation relative to the neceſſity of coercive meaſures, much would depend upon what was underſtood by a ſyſtem of coercion. If the ſyſtem which was adopted in the Low Countries during their revolt from—here his Lordſhip was interrupted by

The Earl of CARNARVON, who ſpoke to order.—He requeſted their Lordſhips would conſider the extreme delicacy of the ſubject they were about to enter upon, and which delicacy was adverted to in the beginning of the Noble Earl's own ſpeech; he ſeemed alſo to think that the Noble Marquis had gone into it rather too fully.

The Earl of MOIRA contended, that in this explanation he had not exceeded the bounds he firſt propoſed to himſelf; he was well aware that any Peer could introduce all he wiſhed to ſay upon a ſubject, while profeſſing to ſpeak only to a particular part of it. It was a ſpecies of artifice which he diſpiſed; and to prove this, he would then content himſelf with putting into the Noble and learned Lord's hands the documents he had ſpoken of. He had only one obſervation to make upon them—that they did not relate to any caſual or accidental exceſſes of the troops, reſpecting which Government could not fairly be blamed; they were of a different diſcription; one particularly related to—here his Lordſhip was ſtopped by

Earl STRANGE (Duke of Athol) who ſpoke to order. He obſerved that the Noble Earl was obviouſly entering upon a detailed diſcuſſion of this ſubject, topics which every Noble Lord muſt feel the impropriety of then inveſtigating; He wiſhed their Lordſhips to recollect, that there was no queſtion before the Houſe.—He diſapproved in the ſame view, of much of what fell from the Noble Marquis, and had once or twice intended to ſpeak to order. He then moved, "That the Houſe do adjourn."

The Earl of CARLISLE, in a very faint voice, made a few obſervations upon a point of order. With reſpect to the delivering of the Noble Earl's documents into the hands of the Learned Lord on the Woolſack, it was obviouſly irregular during the ſitting of the Houſe; in which caſe the regular modes were, firſt to move that the papers be laid upon the table; and, ſecondly, to read them as part of a ſpeech.

The Earl of MOIRA, in explanation, ſeemed to diſapprove of the proceeding of laying the documents upon the table. He had, he obſerved, offered them in a quarter where they might be regularly contradicted.

Lord GRENVILLE ſaid a few words upon the point of order, and concurred with the two Noble Lords who had ſpoken upon that head, in deprecating the farther diſcuſſion of the ſubject—and at ſix o'clock their Lordſhips adjourned till to-morrow.

FAIRS IN SCOTLAND IN APRIL.

	Day.		Day.		Day.
Anſtruther Eaſter	17	Fortroſe	4	Newton Douglas	11
Auchtermuchty	17	Inverneſs	25	New Galloway	18
Bathgate	11	Ladykirk	6	Old Aberdeen	5
Croſsgates	24	Letham	5	Old Deer	24
Cupar Angus	5	Leuchars	25	Perth	6
Cupar Fife	18	Lanark	11	Selkirk	5
Cumbernauld	6	Langholm	16	Saline	18
Dunbarton	5	Laurencekirk	26	St Andrews	19
Dunfermline	25	Leven	25	Tarbrax	4
Eccleſechan	13	Linlithgow	20	Turreff	10
Elgin	5	Melroſe	3	Wick	24
Falkland	26	New Deer	17	Wigton	16

HAIR POWDER TAX.

STAMP OFFICE, EDINBURGH, MARCH 28, 1798.

THE HEAD DISTRIBUTOR of his Majeſty's Stamp Duties in North Britain, in purſuance of "*An Act for granting to his Majeſty a duty on Certificates iſſued for uſing Hair Powder*," hereby gives notice to every perſon uſing or wearing Hair Powder, That they will receive Certificates, for the enſuing year from 5th April 1798 to 5th April 1799, at the following places, viz.

HEAD OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.

1	*Aberdeen*	*Auldjo & Williamſon*
	Banff	Thomas Ogilvie
	Stonehaven	John Low
	Old Meldrum	Thomas Simpſon
	Huntly	Walter Nicol
	Peterhead	John Dallachy
	Fraſerſburgh	John Wallace
	Turtiff	James Adam
2	*Tain*	*John Barclay*
	Dingwall	Patrick Hay
	Cromarty	Walter Roſs
	Milnton	John Montgomery
	Fortroſe	Bernard Williamſon
3	*Perth*	*James Chalmers*
	Alyth	John Walker
	Blairgowrie	John Soutar
	Culroſs	Alex. Maſterton
	Dunkeld	James Inches
	Dumblane	John Robb
	Doune	John Gibſon
	Longforgan	William Mair
	Gartmore	P. Gordon
	Errol	Wal. M'Farlane
	Abernyte	Eben. Mackillop
	Kenmore	Mrs M'Intyre
	Killin	John Dewar
	Kincardine	R. Rentoul
	Crieff	James Glaſs
	Callander	Gilb. Macewan
4	*Haddington*	*Hay Donaldſon*
	Dunbar	Thomas Diddop
	Tranent	David Aitken
	Gifford	Robert Paterſon
	North Berwick	James Yorkſton
	Stenton	John Begbie
	Linton	Alex. Brown
	Preſtonpans	David Thomſon
	Ormiſton	George Tod
5	*Brechin*	*Collin Gillies*
6	*Inverneſs*	*Tho. Gilzean*
	Fort William	Duncan M'Intyre jun
	Inverary	*Edw. Hall*
	Lochgilphead	Walter Clark
	Oban	John Bayne
8	*Ayr*	*John Hamilton*
	Irvine	Rob. Todd, jun. & A. Cunningham
	Kilmarnock	J. Wilſon, ſurgeon & J. Wilſon, printer
	Saltcoats	Dan. Dow
	Maybole	J. Niven & Son
	Girvan	W. Brown & Co.
	Ballantrae	J. M'Whirter
	Beith	William Dunn
	Stewarton	And. Brown
	Mauchline	W. Millar
	Dalmellington	W. Sloſs
	Ochilltree	David Kirkland
	Cumnock	James Kirkland
9	*Nairn*	*Alexander Hay*
	Forres	Tho. Eddie & Son
	Elgin	Iſaac Forſyth
10	*Lerwick, Zetland*	*F. Heddell*
11	*Peebles*	*W. Laidlaw*
	Selkirk	And. Henderſon
	Galaſhiels	William Craig
12	*Dornoch*	*Hugh Leſlie*
13	*Cupar Fife*	*J. Lumſdaine*
	Dunfermline	Charles Hunt
	Inverkeithing	Hen. Arnott
	Burntiſland	D. Knox, jun.
	Kinghorn	David Greig
	Kirkcaldy	John Ford
	Leven	Helen Scott
	Anſtruther	William Cockburn
	St Andrews	Alexander Fraſer
	Falkland	Tho. Kennedy
	Ely	Tho. Archibald
	Kinroſs	Geo. Peat
14	*Gambeltown*	*D.M'Callum*
15	*Glaſgow*	*W. Mure*
	Lanark	R. Newbigging
	Hamilton	William Hamilton
	Paiſley	James Orr
	Greenock	Robert Barr
	Port Glaſgow	J. King
	Dumbarton	J. M'Aulay
	Rotheſay, Bute	J. Blain
16	*Forfar*	*Peter Rankin*
	Dundee	William Scott
	Cupar Angus	David Blair
	Kirriemuir	Ja. Sheppard
17	*Kirkwall, Orkney*	*J. Riddoch*
18	*Thurſo*	*Donald Robiſon*
19	*Dumfries*	*John Syme*
	Sanquhar	Edw. Whigham
	Moffatt	Alexander Craig
	Lockerby	James Dallon
	Eccleſechan	John Kerr
	Langholm	John Graham
	Annan	John Forreſt
	Caſtle Douglas	G. Cameron
	Kirkcudbright	William Lennox
	Gatehouſe	Anth. M'Niſh
	Newton Douglas	Ja. Carſor
	Stranraer	R. Bryce & P. Taylor
	Portpatrick	John Wallace
	Whithorn	Ja. M'Millan
	Wigton	Alex. Brunton
20	*Linlithgow*	*J. Taylor*
	Queenſferry	Ro. Murray
	Borrowſtounneſs	H. Rymer
	Bathgate	R. Mochrie
21	*Montroſe*	*Gha. Thomſon*
	Arbroath	John Colvill
	Bervie	Geo. Hudſon
	Laurencekirk	John Scott
22	*Jedburgh*	*Tho. Waugh*
	Kelſo	Geo. Elliot
	Melroſe	John Mercer
	Hawick	James Inglis
23	*Stirling*	*Tho. Wingate*
	Alloa	John Sharp
	Falkirk	Alex. Dickeſon
24	*Dunſe*	*James Home*
	Lauder	Ro. Romaines
	Eyemouth	And. Edgar
	Coldſtream	William Air
	Greenlaw	Peter Hogg

At all which places the perſons applying for the ſaid Certificates will be furniſhed, gratis, with the printed form of the entry required by the act, to be filled up in writing, and delivered in previouſly to the iſſuing of the ſaid Certificate.

And to prevent miſtakes, the public are hereby apprized, that a duty of *One Pound One Shilling* only is to be paid for each Certificate, which ſum will be expreſſed by a *ſtamp* on the ſame; and that no more is to be demanded of any perſon upon taking out a Certificate for uſing or wearing Hair Powder upon any pretence whatever, except when there are more than two unmarried daughters in a family, in which caſe a double certificate required to be taken out by the father or mother for ſuch unmarried daughters.

Daily attendance will be given at the above Offices for one kalender month, from Monday the 2d April next, from ten o'clock forenoon till three afternoon, Saturdays excepted.

ALEXR. MENZIES, Head Diſtributor, N. Britain.

N. B.—*Every perſon uſing Hair Powder, without taking out a Certificate, forfeits* Twenty Pounds. *Several perſons have already been found liable in penalties for offences committed ſince 5th April* 1797. *Some proſecutions commenced are ſtill in dependence, and other proſecutions are about to be commenced in conſequence of informations received by the Solicitor.*

SALE OF CATTLE

AT KINGSBARNS, EAST OF FIFE.

TO be Sold by public roup, on the farm of William Leſlie, tenant in Kingſbarns, on Tueſday the 10th of April inſt. SEVENTEEN BLACK CATTLE. The roup to begin at twelve o'clock noon. Not to be repeated.

LANDS OF HYNDHOPE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of HYNDHOPE, lying in the pariſh of Yarrow and ſhire of Selkirk. Theſe lands are delightfully ſituated on the banks of Ettrick, and there are ſeveral charming ſituations on them either for a manſion-houſe or farm-ſteading. They are well known to be a moſt capital ſheep farm, capable of great improvements. The purchaſer may enter into full poſſeſſion at Whitſunday firſt.

They afford a Freehold Qualification for the ſhire of Selkirk.

For particulars apply to Mr John Laing writer, Selkirk;—Mr A. Cunningham, No. 37, George Street, Edinburgh, or James Gibſon, W. S. who will ſhew the title deeds and articles of ſale.

If the lands are not ſold within three weeks from this date, they will be LET upon tack for ſuch number of years as ſhall be agreed upon from Whitſunday next. March 29.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th of July next, at ſeven o'clock evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILN and MILN LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the pariſh of Longforgan, and ſhire of Perth, about eight miles weſt from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a ſhipping port in the Carſe of Gowrie.

The lands conſiſt of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 80 are under planting, chiefly above twenty-one years old, in the moſt thriving condition. This property commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of ſubject ſuperiors, for payment of very trifling feu-duties.

There is a good manſion-houſe on Laureſton, and a garden, conſiſting of about three-fourths of an acre, incloſed with high walls, covered on both ſides with fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The ſteadings and office-houſes are in good repair, and there is an excellent ſtone quarry on the eſtate.

The lands of Laureſton having been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor for ſeveral years, are in a high ſtate of cultivation.—The Mills and Mill Lands of Trottick, with ſome acres of Laureſton attached to it, are let to a tenant, whoſe leaſe expires at Martinmas 1799, when a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The teinds of Laureſton were valued in the year 1779, previous to the improvements having been made.

For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, or James Campbell, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhew the title deeds, plan, and rental of the eſtate, with the articles.

The premiſſes will be ſhewn by Mr Ebenezer M'Killop, ſchoolmaſter in Aberaryte, near Laureſton.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, in Edinburgh, between the hours of ſix and eight afternoon, on Wedneſday the 16th May next,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS AND ESTATES:

I. THE ESTATE of GRAITNEY, with the Teinds, lying in the pariſh of Graitney, and county of Dumfries, conſiſting of above 800 Scots acres. The preſent rent is 481. and by the riſe upon one farm, the rent after Martinmas next will be 501. 8s. excluſive of the Salmon Fiſhing. This eſtate holds of the Crown, and being valued in the ceſs books at 800 merks, affords an undoubted Freehold Qualification. The great roads from Portpatrick to London, and from Glaſgow to London, run through the lands, and join at the well-known village of Graitney Green in the heart of the eſtate. The lands and ſea-port of Highford, at the mouth of the river Sark, on the Solway Frith, are part of the eſtate, and the proprietor has there a right of ſalmon fiſhing. This eſtate is now wholly incloſed and ſubdivided, and the fences in very complete order, and there are remarkably good farm houſes on the different farms. But the principal farms of the eſtate were let in the 1784, upon leaſes for 21 years, before theſe improvements took place, without any progreſſive rent, and being poſſeſſed by opulent and ſkilful tenants, upon the expiration of the preſent leaſes a very great additional rent may be expected. The manſion-houſe of this eſtate is at preſent poſſeſſed as an inn; but being large, and having been lately thoroughly repaired, is well ſuited for the accommodation of a genteel family, having good offices, a garden, and orchard, and being ſurrounded by a conſiderable quantity of full grown trees.

II. The Lands and Eſtate of REIDHALL & CALVERTSHOLM, with the teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Fleeming, conſiſting of nearly 900 Scots acres, of which 20 acres are in thriving plantations. The great roads from Glaſgow to Carliſle runs through theſe lands. They were in general let for 21 years from Candlemas 1793 upon improving leaſes. The preſent rent is 308l. 17s. 6d. which riſes progreſſively to 364l. 17s. 6d. The farms are well incloſed with thriving hedges, and having commodious ſubſtantial farm houſes, at the end of the current leaſes a great riſe of rent may be expected without any charge to the landlord. There is no ſtipend at preſent payable out of theſe lands. They hold of the Crown, and being valued *in cumulo* along with other lands, it is ſuppoſed they will afford a Freehold Qualification. The vice Patronage of the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Fleeming will be ſold along with theſe lands; and as this eſtate marches with the eſtate of Graitney, they will be ſold either together or in ſeparate lots, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

III. The Seven Merk Land of old extent of FLEEMING, with the teinds of the ſame, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and county of Dumfries, conſiſting of 339 Scots acres. Moſt of theſe lands are let upon improving leaſes for 21 years from Candlemas 1793. The preſent rent is 143l. 2s. 6d. which riſes progreſſively in a few years to 168l. 12s. 6d. The farms are incloſed, and partly ſubdivided with thriving hedges. The turnpike road from Glaſgow to Carliſle paſſes through theſe lands, and they are only three miles diſtant from Graitney. They hold of the Crown, and are valued ſeparately in the ceſs boaks at 270 merks There is no ſtipend at preſent payable out of theſe lands.

IV. The Lands of HAIRGILLS and DODEND, in the pariſh of Hoddam. They conſiſt of 252 Scots acres, and are let upon improving leaſe for 20 years from Candlemas 1794.—The preſent rent is 85l. which riſes progreſſively to 95l. The lands are completely incloſed with a ſtone dyke, which, with the farm houſe, is very ſubſtantial. They are valued in the ceſs books at 150 merks, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior.

V. The Lands of MINSCA and RISPHILL, lying in the pariſh of Middlebie, and ſhire of Dumfries, conſiſting of 472 Scots acres. There is a thriving young wood upon part of the lands. They are let to a ſubſtantial tenant for 60l. of rent, upon a leaſe which expires in eight years from Whitſunday next. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VI. The Lands of GREENGATE-HOUSE, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Middlebie. They conſiſt of 165 acres, and are let to three good tenants upon improving leaſes, for 21 years from Whitſunday 1793. The rent at preſent is 50l. which riſes progreſſively to 58l. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

VII. The Lands of DOGSTACKS, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Middlebie, conſiſting of 43 Scots acres, let upon an improving leaſe, for 21 years from Whitſunday 1793. The preſent rent is 16l. which riſes progreſſively to 21l. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* along with other lands.

VIII. The Burrow Roods of STAPLEGORDON, lying in the pariſh of Langholm, and within two miles of the thriving town of Langholm. They conſiſt of 26 Scots acres, and will be out of leaſe at Whitſunday next. They are at preſent let only for 7l. but the land being of good quality, and the rent not having been raiſed for many years, a very conſiderable additional rent may be expected. They hold of the Crown, and are valued *in cumulo* with other lands.

The whole of theſe lands are remarkably low rented, and the public burdens affecting them are inconſiderable.

The lands will be ſhewn by the different tenants, and for further particulars, application may be made to Mr William Stewart, at Hillſide, near Lockerbie—Mr Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh—or Mr Craufurd Tait, W. S. Edinburgh.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and plans of the lands, will be ſhewn upon applying to Mr Keith or Mr Tait—to either of whom, or to Mr Stewart, private offers may be made prior to the day of ſale.

PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN (AGENT FOR THE SUN FIRE OFFICE AND INSURANCE ON LIVES) AT HIS PRINTING-HOUSE, OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, EVERY MONDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

Price of a ſingle paper 6d.—L. 3: 18s. per annum, when called for.—L. 4. delivered in Town, or in Leith; and L. 4: 4s. ſent by Poſt to any part of Great Britain.